Refuse.
The progress of this institution, where the bad boys and girls of Cincinnati are-to use the style of the Dotheboys-Hall circulartaken in, boarded, clothed, washed, ironed, educated, refermed, furnished with pocketmoney, moral procepts, and religious trainng, and returned to the world virtugus and happy, must ever be a source of gratification and pride to the citizens of Cincinnati. In announcing their tenth annual report, the Directors devoutly acknowledge the assistance they have received from the Divine

Hand in the management, thus: "In the review of the year's history the Board would fail, in a censurable degree, to omit a cordial recognition of the Divina Hand in the varied and multiplied mercies conferred upon this Institution; and al-though they can not say as they did in their ninth report, that death was not allowed to enter its precincts, it is still true that good-ness and mercy marked every day of the current year."

So marked a supervision of the Divine Hand in the management is calculated to make investigation approach it with, awe.

Devout writings have a tendency to ob-scurity. The Board mean that they would be censurable if they failed to omit a cordial recognition of the Divine Hand. No, that is not it. They mean that if they omitted a cordial recognition of the Divine Hand, they would fail in a censurable degree. Censurable degree is probably one of the degrees of merit or demerit in the Institution.

It will be found necessary to interpret the report by the excellent intentions of the Board, instead of strict rules of syntax.

What the Board wish to express is, that Providence has not been so favorable to the nstitution this year as last; but still was as well as could be expected.

Having set the Board right in their relations to Providence, we proceed to the working of the institution thus wisely directed. The Board lay down the following as the fundamental rule of their operations:

"In attaining the ultimate object of the refuge, viz: the complete moral reformation of the inmate, the Board have ever regarded inmate, the Board have ever regarded as indispensable, a judicious classification of character in the matter of morals. This has been a ruling principle in their intercourse with inmates. For various reasons not necessary to recite, they have not been able to carry out their plan until the present year, when the improvements in the edifice pur-posely adapted for the object, will furnish every facility for its application."

"A Judicious classification of character in the matter of morals." We infer that in the vernacular this means assorting them according to their supposed state of depravity; as it seems to depend on facilities in the edifice, which are now supplied. And as the account states an item of \$1,600 "on account building new cells," these seem to be the facilities for "a judicious classification of character in the matter of morals." As it is stated that "this has been a ruling principle in their intercourse with inmates." it would seem that the manners and aspect of the managers and teachers have also been judiciously classified according to the morals of the inmates. In the vulgate it means that each boy catches what he deserves.

The Directors state their high estimation of the benignant tendency of instruction by female teachers to classes of boys. As they emphasize "classes of boys," they probably refer to the classification in the matter of morals, and that female teachers are only applied to those classified as fit subjects for them. The Directors state that the education "embraces all the topics of study bethese topics are held, to which guests are invited. All the inmates are employed in learning or working at useful trades.

In the matter of moral and religious instruction, the Directors are as confident in the merits of their Institution, as Mr. Squeers was in the moral influences of Dotheboys \$8,140. Ball, when Mr. Snawly, who had married a widow with two boys and a little property, which she was too much inclined to fool away on them, was negotiating with that exemplary instructor of youth to receive them at his academy, where there would be no such nonsense as writing home to parents, except one letter a year, from a copy furnished by Mr. Squeers, nor no coming home for Christmas kolidays. The Board

"Special attention is paid to the religious responsibilities of the institution. The observance of the Sabbath, public religious services, Sabbath-school exercises, and appliances in harmony with the spirit of the day, are brought to bear upon its inmates, its care-takess and its officers."

The observance of the Sabbath is well. There are those who do not believe there is any Sabbath. Others believe it is a different day. But the House of Refuge would be inappropriately named, if it did not correct errors of faith as well as of morals. Probably a juvenile Hebrew who should get in there, would be as effectually converted to the Christian Sabbath as the little Mortari was by a process quite as summary,

"Public religious services" are well. It would be more satisfactory to the religious public if they could know whether the faith taught is a saving one, or whether it makes light of true faith and encourages heresy and achism. Forty nine of the inmates taken in during the year are of Irish parentage; a race which has an unconquerable propensity to be born Catholics. Twenty-nine are of German parentage. Of course, the Board do not tolerate an "unreformed" religion in a refermatory institution. It shows the superiority of our free institutions, that here we can rescue sixty or seventy little Catholics in a year, and put them under Protestant training, while if a little Hebrew is converted in Europe it sets the whole world in

an uproar. "Sabbath-school exercises" are well Without continual occupation evil thoughts would enter the mind. And a thorough Sabbath discipline in youth usually answers for life; thus proving the promise to those who train up a child in the way he should go.

But what are the "appliances in harmony with the spirit of the day?" The expression is certainly vague for an official document, and on such a topic. Ideas differ as to the appliances in harmony with the spirit of the day. There is a marked difference on the different sides of the Rhine in this city. According to our notions, the New England Primer, commonly called The Shorter Cutechism, Lessons in Scripture, Scott's Commentaries, a book of approved sermons, and general proyers, would be the proper appliances mains of Benedict Arnold will be brought after public services, to fill out the balance of from England by a national fleet, and de-

the day. But, unfortunately, a great many have not been favored with a religious education, and such may even become directors of a reform institution; therefore, it is essential to know their views of the appliances in harmony with the spirit of the day. It is to be hoped that in their future reports the Directors will not permit a looseness of style rog. to suggest a suspicion of looseness of prac-

tice in their institution. In an institution for moral reform, and as all morality is founded on religion, it would seem that the moral progress would be the most essential feature, and that the moral instructor could give the most Intelligent result of his operations. Perhaps the salary is too small to allow such an expectation, for

at an early period in this country. The Physician shows that he has done his duty to the bodies of the subjects. He re- been violated. ports that "the health of the institution is

that of any previous year." This is a professional idea of a compara-

ively healthy condition. There seems to be a fatality in the style of the officers of this institution. The Physician, in his report, contrives to kill off the Superintendent by congestive fever in the cold stage; but he afterward revives him, and gives him great credit for care and attention. He reports four deaths, exclusive of the Superintendent.

There have been in the Refuge during the year 322 boys and 60 girls. At the beginning of the year the number was 256; at the close, 211. During the year, 126 were admitted. Of these 107 came from the Police Court, 1 from the Court of Common Pleas, 11 from parents or guardians, 2 from magistrates, 4 apprentices returned for fault, and escaped, returned. .

Of these, 35 were sent for vagrancy, 11 for truspey, 1 for a home, 1 for disobedience, 9 for disorderly conduct, 7 for incorrigibility, 1 for protection, and 1 for street-begging, making 74 for charges which are quite vague, and which parental discipline, even though poor, can best deal with. We might include, also, in this category 22 sent for petit larceny. In our Police Court the charge of precedent. vagrancy is utterly indefinite. Does any sane man suppose that for any of these charges children should be taken from their parents and confined in an institution which affixes a stigma and suspicion to them for life, and which is but the half-way house to

the penitentiary? We have alluded before to the trivial and vague charges on which children are committed to this place by our Police Court. In these statistics there is a picture of parents robbed of their children, the robbery aggravated by differences in religious creed, which many of them believe will consign their children to pardition, and of children for childish faults condemned to be the objects of suspicion and reproach for life, that changes this House of Refuge, with its magnificent pretensions and expenses, to a great

Of the remainder, five were committed for thirty-six were indentured-of whom ten were indentured to parents or friends-sixtythree discharged to the care of friends; thirtyone for trial or as witnessess, three for legal age, twenty-one to take care of themselves, thirteen to City Infirmary, and three deceased. One escaped. In all twenty-six were indentured to specific employments.

The expenditures for the year are \$33, 961 17. There was received for work and longing to an English education." This refuse material sold \$9,469 97, which leaves would seem to be comprehensive enough. a balance of expenditures of \$24,491 20. The Also, that quarterly examinations in all average number of inmates for the year being 214, this shows the cost of each to be about \$114 a year. As the refugees do nearly all the manual labor, this expenditure is chiefly for, provisions, \$8,559; clothing materials, \$4,654; fuel, \$3,086; repairs and improvements, \$5,500, and salaries,

Our attention is called to this report by the importance of the subject, and particularly by some instances that have come to our knowledge of children being sent there against the remonstrances of their parents, without any adequate cause. We have little doubt that the list of commitments for vagrancy should be wiped out. So we might say of some of the other charges.

To take a child from the coutrol of a parent, is an act which no vague charge will justify. There are, it seems, parents and guardians who send children there. There perhaps are cases which require it; but generally it is probable that the parent needs a penal discipline most,

This institution is not very costly, for a Government undertaking. It is one of our noble benevolent operations. But, perhaps, if those who are improperly sent there were not sent, it would have a very small proportion of its subjects to operate on; so small that the institution would not be regarded as either necessary or benevolent.

It would be gratifying to know that it really reformed its subjects, and returned them to the world more fit to battle with life, and the additional burden of the name of being a subject from the House of Refuge; but of this the report is singularly reticent. It is full in the numerical and pecuniary results, but omits almost entirely the great object of the institution-the moral results.

A Model Cabinet Officer. Secretary Floyd resigned because the President delayed ordering Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie. He alleges that Major Anderson's movement was a breach of the President's pledged faith to South Carolina. This means that the national forts at Charleston shall be kept in such a condition that South Carolina can seize them at her pleasure, or the Secretary of War will not stay in

the Administration. It is not necessary to have any further evidence to decide the nature of Secretary Ployd's conduct. There was an arrange ment once before in the history of this nation to put a fort in such a condition that it could easily be seized. History has immor-

talized the name of the traitor. It seems also that the President of the United States agreed with the South Caraline insurgents, that the national fortifications should be kept in a defenseless state, in consideration of a promise of forbearance on the part of South Carolina during the remainder of his term of office, leaving them to be seized by the insurgents as soon as his successor should be inaugurated. At this rate we may expect that ers long the re-

posited with great pump and with national

if the specimen of our capacity for self-government which we now present does not astonish the old world, there is no use try-

Yet we expect that Mr. Buchanan will order Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie. It will be very unlike him if he does not. According to the South Carolinians, he promised that the forts should be kept in statu quo. In that condition they could seize the forts at any time. The moveaccount of its moral and religious results. ment of Major Anderson has placed But though there is an allowance of \$150 for them in such a position that they Chaplain, he has furnished no report of the can not take Fort Sumpter at all; and it can make Fort Moultrie untenable to them. The spirit of the President's agreethe relation of preach to price was discovered | ment with the insurgents has been violated. The intention of it is defeated, and it is probable, also, that the letter of the pledge has

A few weeks ago Secretary Floyd caused comparatively good," but "there has been a | it to be announced to the country that he greatly-increased amount of sickness over should transfer the Government forts and all the public property in his charge intact to his successor. Now he resigns because the President will not put the forts in such a state that South Carolina can seize them when his successor takes office. This shows that Secretary Floyd tried to facilitate his treason by professions of patriotism and in-

The bold movement of Major Anderson secured a position which removed the danger of a collision with the South Carolinians, by taking away the temptation of an unoccupied fortress on one hand, and an untenable fort, without adequate garrison, on the other. The President did not dare to re-enforce the forts. This movement was the only peaceful soution of the difficulty. It is no new thing in this Government for the Administration to censure the military officers who have done it the greatest service. There are some notable instances on record. General Scott and General Taylor have both had experience in that line. And if the gallant Kentuckian is now censured for his brilliant generalship, and for a service to the country which the entire people acknowledge, he may regard himself as in the line of safe

Then and Now.

The slavery question is not the only occasion for secession, if the right is once recognized. South Carolina was just as violent for secession on the tariff question. The revenue question has, in the future, material for as many secessions as there are States. In 1808 Jefferson placed an embargo on our commerce. It was a novel measure to redress our injuries from foreign nations. Massachusetts threatened to secede. New England proposed to secede in the war of 1812, on account of a war which the Administration was swift to declare, but inefficient to carry on. Any great war with a foreign power would cause a general dropping to pieces of the Union, if the right to secede is set up over our Constitution.

In the winter, after the Massachusetts secession-flurry, the Virginia Electors, who had voted for Mr. Madison, dined together, grand larceny, and twenty-seven to await in company with many other distinguished trial. Of those discharged during the year, | citizens. Among the regular toasts was the

"The Union of the States: The majority nust govern. It is treason to secode." Spencer Roane presided, and Robt, Taylor was Vice-President. There were present Gov. Cabell, Hugh Nelson, J. Peyton Randolph, John Preston, Thomas Ritchie, and

many other prominent Virginians. The meaning of words changes so rapidly that written records are of little value. and the character and reputation of departed statesmen are entirely unprotected. Now, these men would be called coercionists, who would force a sovereign State into a gover ment against her consent, and who, rather than concede and compromise to save the Union, would plunge the country into the borrors of civil war, and drench the land with fratricidal blood. It is well for the good name of these men that they died when they did. Now, they would be called any thing but patriots.

Repeating Our Fallures.

The following graphic picture, drawn by Judge Story, describes the condition of the confederacy of sovereign States, which utterly broke down before the adoption of the present constitution, and to which it is now ought to reduce the present Union, by recognizing the right of States to repudiate the Constitution at their pleasure, and to demand new terms and concessions as a condition of their remaining in the Union. Judge Story agys:

\*The most opposite commercial regula-tions existed in the different States, and, in many cases, and especially between neighboring States, there was a perpetual course of retalistory legislation, from their jealous-ies and rivalries in commerce, in agricul-ture, or in manufactures. Foreign nations did not fail to avail themselves of all the advantages accruing to themselves from this suicidal policy, tending to the common ruin. And, as the svils grew more pressing, the resentments of the States against each other, and the consciousness that their local interests were placed in opposition to each other, were daily increasing the mass of disaffec-tion, until it became obvious that the dantion, until it became obvious that the dan-gers of immediate warfare between some of the States were imminent. But the evil did not rest here. Our foreign commerce was not only crippled, but almost destroyed. Foreign nations imposed upon our naviga-tion and trade just such restrictions as they deemed best to their own interest and

"All of them had a common interest to steal our trade, and to enlarge their own. did not fail to avail themselves to the utmost of their advantages. They pursued a system of the most rigorous exclusion of our shipof the most rigorous exclusion of our ship-ping from all the benefits of their commerce, and endeavored to secure with a hold and unhesitating confidence, a monopoly of ours. The effect of this system of operations, com-bined with our political, was ruisous; our mechanics were in a state of inextrinable poverty; our agriculture was withered, and the little money still found in the country was gradually finding its way abroad, to supply our immediate wants; and a state of alarming embarrassment, in the most diffialarming embarrassment, in the most diffi-cult and deliberate of all relations—the relacuit and deliberate of all relations—the rela-tions of private debtors and creditors— threatened daily an overthrow even of the ordinary administration of justice. Severe as were the calamities of the war, the press-ure of them was far less mischievous than this slow, but progressive destruction of all our resources, all our industry, all our credit."

Science Made East.—A Mile. Augusta Roger has advertised, at Lausaune, France, a course of forty lectures, of one hour each, in which she proposes to instruct the ladies of that town in "the entire circle of science, with its latest conclusions and received hy-

Robert A. Beattie fell from the roof of a new mill erecting at Cohoe, N. Y., a day or two ago, and was picked up dead; his neck, ribs, and both arms being broken.

The Union Parched Up. Our dispatches state that the Union is

aved. What the precise ingredients are, of It will be remembered that during the the poultice which has healed over the old carly stages of the secession movement, Mr. sore that has been running so offensively in Lamar, of Georgia, who is somewhat noto-South Carolina, is not clear, as the dispatch is evidently mixed, as well as the prescription. The interpretation seems to be that an enabling act is to be passed for New Mexico, by which she is to be brought in as a slave State, to restore the equilibrium, and then the door is to be shut and no other new State shall be admitted without the consent of all the States. Besides, the personal-liberty bills are to be repealed and there is to be no more personal liberty.

It seems that the statesmanship of the smartest people, and the only people capable of self-government, and whose free institutions are constantly astonishing Europe and the rest of mankind, has brought the nation to a dead lock, and any further expansion of our spread-eagle would be fatal. We are disposed to credit this feature of the compromise, because even Douglas, who a few weeks ago in New Orleans preached our manifest destiny to overrun the whole southern part of the Continent, proposes now to have the nation put under bonds against any further acquisitions of territory. So, also, did Mr. Pugh in his speech at Smith & Nixon's Hall.

It has not been the custom for the States to consent unanimously to the admission of new States. California had a hard time getting in, and it took a compromise to do t then. But then we were told at our Union Meeting that the Union was formed by compromises, and that of course it would take constant compromises to keep it going. Oregon met strong opposition. When it was admitted, Mr. Buchanan made a speech from the White House, and said, "None but cowards were afraid of the expansion of the nation." Most of the new States have encountered great opposition to their admisslop, and Kansas has a long time been knocking in vain at the door of the Union.

We assume this news to be true, because it is as sensible as any compromise yet proposed. New Mexico, which don't want to come in now, is to be forced, and then the bars are to be put up. We are to become virtuous, and there are to be no more cakes and ale. To the new States that ask admission, the Union will apply the rule that "Hamlet" proposed for the young women of

"Get thee to a nunnery: why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners? I say we will have no more marriages: those that are married already, all but one, shall live; the rest shall keep as they are. To a nunnery, go."

Another South Carolina Grievance. It never rains but it pours. South Carolina is grieved worse than ever. Not because the Fugitive-slave Law is not executed, but because there is such a law. After all the trouble we have taken to make this law to suit, South Carolina now snubs us, and declares that it is unconstitutional to have any Congressional Fugitive-slave Law, and that the Constitution left the rendition of slaves entirely to the States, and that the Fugitiveslave Law was a breach of the Constitution on the part of the North, and a wrong upon South Carolina. In fact, in all the concessions we propose, we do not hit any of South Carolina's complaints. Nor can we, for the very things that we regard as our greatest concessions, are her greatest griev-

We quote from the speech of Mr. Rhett, in the Convention, on the causes of secession: "The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is not any thing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the Fugitive-slave law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years. \* The point upon which I differ from my friend is this: He says he thought it expedient for us to put this great question before all the world upon this simple matter of wrongs on the question of slavery; and that question turned upon the Fugitive-slave Law, accordcording to his statement.

"Now, Sir, in regard to that Fugitive-slave Law, I myself doubted its constitutionality, and I doubted it on the floor of the Senate, when I was a member of that body. It was also doubted by a member of the House Mr. Webster declared it unconstitutional, and, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Keitt expressed the same opinion. If we look at that clause which requires that fugitive slaves shall be delivered, we will find that it was a guarantee between the States. We can not go before Congress in relation to this matter. The States, acting in their sovereign capacity, should be responsible for the rendition of fugitive slaves. That was our best security; and hence the attempt of certain States to relieve themselves from the responsibility as States, and go into Congress and legislate upon the subject, was a breach on the part of the North." Mr. Webster declared it unconstitutional, and

How can we do any thing for them when they themselves don't know what huris them? Here one of the committee on a declaration of causes for secession wanted to put it entirely on the slavery question, and to make the point entirely on the Fugitiveslave Law. And when he had all the South Carolina causes for secession reduced to that point, Mr. Rhett knocks it from under the movement, by declaring the Fugitive-slave Law unconstitutional; and, therefore, South Carolina could have no complaint in regard to its execution. The patient don't seem to known her own complaint; and until we can find out, any prescription we may admin-ister is more likely to aggravate her disease

Sensible Southern Sentiment on Secession The most solid and reliable Union sentiment in circulation is that passing between the business men of the North and South. The correspondence of our own merchants with those of the South show an under-current for the preservation of the Constitution as the only remedy for any evils, vastly more powerful than the frothy disunionism which, covers the surface. The following extract from a business letter received by one of our merchants from a Texan, is a sample of

the sentiment which our business men are constantly receiving from the substantial men of the South:

"I do not concur in your views on the bluecockade business. I regard the death-knell of this Union as the death-knell of slavery. The border slaves States will all abolitionize within a short time after the sheel of the Onion as the dead act of alavery. The border slaves States will all abolitionize within a short time after the Union is dissolved. For this reason, I am for the Union and the best interests of the whole country. Texas is an annual cost of \$4,000,000 to the General Government. When we cut loose, we lose this money. Then our taxes must be increased, foreign ministers appeinted, a navy built, and a thousand and one things done that will good us to death. "In the name of God, I ask how is the dissolution of the Union any fortification to slavery? Will it prevent free-sollers from taking the Territories! If not free States will they not become free Republics? Now, these things ought to be considered by us, and our friends every where. I believe the best protection slavery has is under the exist of

our friends every where. I believe the best protection slavery has is under the eighs of the Constitution, and fighting abolitionism as it always has been fought. If I am wrong, when convinced by reason, not pas-sion. I will concur in dissolution, but not before.

'Our people are excited, but there is no well-defined line of policy."

Arsennis Under Mr. Floyd,

rious for having landed a cargo of slaves in Georgia, from the yacht Wenderer, applied to the Secretary of Wax, at Washington, to purchase arms for the Secessionists of Georgia. It was reported at the time that Secretary Floyd informed him that the Government had no arms to sell. A letter of Gen. Wool, just published in the Troy Times, gives the outcome of the affair. It seems that under Mr. Floyd the business of the United States Arsenals is to manufacture arma and sell them to disunionists at onefourth the cost

General Wool says that the Watervliet Arsenal, which is near Troy, N. Y., is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, and that on the 9th of the present month 10,000 muskets were sold, by the order of Secretary Floyd, to S. B. Lamar, of Savannah, Georgia, and were shipped from the argenal on the 14th inst. The wice was \$2 50 for each musket.

Capital as this bargain was to Mr. Lamar he certainly had a right to complain of Mr. Floyd for charging him one-fourth the cost of these muskets when Mr. Floyd has supplied South Carolina with 75,000 stand of arms, delivered on the ground, for nothing, and other of the Cotton States at the same

A FOR THE CONSUMPTION -The undersigned takes great pleasure in automating to the public that he has discovered a sure cure for this dreadful disease, which has carried so many to a premature grave. This Medicine is purely vegetable, has given the amplest satisfaction to all those who have taken it, which causes me to repose in it the greatest confidence. It braces the nerves, gives tone to the stomach, strengthers the organs of digestion, and relieves that tanguid, sinking coedition of the stomach, it circulates the blood, which causes oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, produced by long suffering. It expels dimensed the back and loves. In fact, this is the best Medicine were offered to the public. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to give it a trial. As proof of my considence in it, if the patient is not better story gives it a trial. As proof of my considence in it, if the patient is not better story gives it a trial. As proof of my considence in it, if the patient is not better story gives it a trial. As proof of my considence in it, if the patient is not better story gives it a trial. As proof of my considence in it, if the patient is not better story gives it a trial. As proof of my considence in it, if the patient is not better story gives it a trial. Will refund the mency. Prepared and sold by me, at my residence. No. 74 Milton-st. Alse, for sale at T. MARSH'S Drugstore, sonth-mast segment Sixth at, and Central av. Price Si 50 per bottle; sent to any part of the caustry by Express, on receipt of Sixth Address in 2.x. WM. A. CHOSS, 74 Milton-st., Cin., O. in the city of Lyons, France, a society for the protection of animals, which has just de-creed a gold medal, of the value of 200 france, to be awarded to the best work written with a view of inculcating in children's minds a love of animals and an interest in natural history. The work to be of small dimen-sions, so that it may be printed in a cheap form for the infant schools. The manuscripts to be sent in before the 1st of October, 1861. The work to be written in the French language, and addressed to Dr. Fraisse, secreary of the society, at the Palais des Aris of

Clark Mills's bronze of Crawford's colossal statue of the Goddess of Freedom, intended for the dome of the capitol at Washington, will weigh, when completed, 17,000 pounds.

HOME INTEREST.

Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 E. Third. BW A. A. Everna, Clocks, Watches and Jewalry, Nos. 343 and 271 Central-avenue

DIED PATTEBSON. -- In Newport, Ky., on New Year's Pay, Walter W., infant son of John S. and Virginia Patter-on.
The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the paranta, Monmouth-street, above Mayo. Friends of the family spe invited to attend.

Wedding and Visiting Cards. Engraved and Printed. State and Presson; De La Rus Stationery and Envelopes. SHIPLEY 5 SNITH. (Stecessors to H. E. Shipley & Brc.,) 173-22 Wort Fourth-errest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISS RMMA HARDINGE WILL lecture at the Unitarian Church, corner Fourth and Race-streets, on THURSDAY evening, 2d inst., at seven o'clock, for the benefit of the self-sustaining institution for homeless and outcast females. Subject—"Signs of the Times." ja2-a\*

STREET RAILBOAD GD, - Notice to STREET RAILBOAD CD, - Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnal Street-railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on JANUARY 28, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company.

jal c\*

O. S. RAUFMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE, -PRNDLETON AND FIFTH STREET MARKET SPACE STREET PASSENGER RAILBOAD COMPANY—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, for the election of seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 7, 1861, between the hours of ten A. M. and one P. M. de23-1 GEO. McLAUGHLIN, Sec'y. THE OFFICERS AND MEM-

HERS of Hope Lodge No. 4, U. M. A., are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of the Lodge, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 3, at o'clock, at their Hall, Medical College Building Sixth st., between Vine and Bace, for the election of officers for the ensuing term. By order.

W. HEGLEN, Proddent. J. BROGAN, Secretary.

BROGAN, Secretary.

BALDNESS CURED. FOR
real worth, WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is undoubtedly the best preparation now in
use for restoring heir onebald heads, changing gray
hair to its original color, and, as a cosmetic or
cure for pimples, it is fast taking the place of other
preparations. No toilet now-a-days is complete preparations. No tollet now-a-days is complete without it.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot, St. Louis, Mc., and New York," are blown in the bottle. Sold by all druggists and patent-medicine dealers; also by all fancy and tollet goods dealers in the United States and Canada. TETTER! TETTER! TETTER!

CLINTON VALLEY, CLINTON CO. O .. ) Mr. Solon Palmer Dear Sir: I have been using your Vegelable Cosmetic Lotion, for Tetter, and it is the only thing that I can get that does me any good. I am out of it, and can not get it. Can you send me some? Yours truly, JOSEPH DODD.

This Letton is not only the best thing in the world for Tetter, but it is the best article ever made for Eruptions of the Face, and every kind of Cutaneous Disease, wherever located. Prepared only by SOLON FALMER,

Perfumery and Family-medicine Depot,

And for sale by Druggists generally.

MADAME ALWIN.

ALL PERSONS WISE NG TO know their future prospects, can have them currently stated by Madame ALWIN, at 182 Yourth-six corner of Elm, where she may be consulted on all matters concerning love, marriase, countaines, law matters, business affairs; and will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they will marry; also the name of her viators.

Y. M. M. LIBRARY ASSOCIATION REGULAR OPPOSITION Anti-Shell Ticket.

CHARLES H. KILGOUR, of Culbertson, Kilgour VICE-PRESIDENT, J. J. McDOWELL, with Commercial Bank; CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, WM. L. MALLORY, of Bickey, Mallory & Co.; RECORDING RECRETARY,

THEASURES, ROBERT BROWN, Jr., with Robert Brown; CHARLES EDWIN HIUKS, Merchant, Main-st.;
ABOLPH WOOD, of Adolph Wood & Co;
FIENSON B MITCHELL, with A. D. Bullenk&Co,
WM. H. MOORE, with Robert Josea & Co.;
GEO, A. MIDDLETON, with M. E. Beeves & Co.

H. A. GLASSFORD, Insurance Agent, Front-street,

The undersigned Committee, elected to nominate officers for the Y. M. M. Library Association for the coming year, respectfully submit the above ticker, JOHN W. HARTWELL, J. RICKEY GEURGE H. WOLFF, JAMES H. LAWS, WM S. FONTER, BENJ. EVANS, C. W. BOWLAND.

Y. M. M. LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Independent Ticket.

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BW LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S SEW.

ING-MACHINES are decidedly the best and most economical in the market. Call and see the sam-ples of work done on them, including the finest lace and the coarsest cloth sewing.

Special inducements offered to purchasers during

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A GRAND SOIRRE FOR THE BENE

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1861.

COMMUTER Of ARRANGERSYNS.—B. Farrell, N. Lacey, T. Jones, A. B. Wilson, Jus. A. Heman, C. Bender, J. J. Quinn, James Smith, L. Murdock, Filon Managers.—James Fins, John Mulroy, Wm. Gramssy, T. Brew, D. Ryan, Jas. J. Rice, B. W. Cunningham, J. A. Wiso, Jose Williams.

TROMAS MCCORNACK. Assistant Chiefs.

Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, \$1-to be had from any of the above-named persons, or at the door. A Cotillon Band engaged for the occasion, [do30 b58, Tu\*]

As Good as the French!!

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 16, 1866.
Mr. J. J. BUTLER, Agent, Cincinnau:—Please
send me 24 dozen two and four-ounce of your EXCELSIOR CARMINE FLUID, same as last. It suits
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FITER HAWES,
Wholesale Stationer,
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ECONOMIZE!

Your Dry-goods Bill!

\$75,000

WORTH OF DRY GOODS!

TO BE SOLD AT

Seventh-st. and Central-av.,

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, AND

range from ten to twenty per cent. below the original cost.

TO THE PUBLIC.-In offering our stock below

cost, we desire it to be understood by all that we do so for two reasons—one of which is that we wish to dispose of all our Winter Stock before February I,

visable to adopt the above course on account of the alarming financial affairs of the country, and not,

As it would be unnecessary to enumerate all of

our stock, we would respectfully call attention to

200 Long and Square Broche Shawis; 300 Long Wool Shawis; 300 Square Shawis; 200 Gentlemon's Shawis. We will self our Shawis ten per cent, below las devertisement.

We will sell our Shawls ten per cent, below last advertisement.

1269 Mourning Shawls, square and long.
These we will at fifty cents on the dollar.

360 pairs of Blankote, of every size and quality—ten per cent, below the prices of any wholesale house in the city.

260 pieces Calcines—at ten per cent, below cost.

160 pieces Calcines—at 2½ cents, on the dollar.

1,000 Dresses of Valencie, beautiful styles—at 40 cents on the dellar.

560 pieces Cassimeres and Satinets—at 30 per cent, below any other house.

150 Cloaks, latest styles—at an awful sacrifice.

360 pieces Flanniels, of all colors—10 per cent, below the manufacturers' prices.

All of our Domestic Goods we will sell at manu

We would say, Don't forget to give us a call, and

we will show you Goods that will make it desirable

S. O'Reilley & Son,

deco-g SEVENTH AND CENTRAL-AV.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

UNDERSTANDING THE NECESSITY of Leeping up with the times, I have greatly reduced my prices, and am determined to place them within the reach of all, if I do not realize more than cost for my goods.

NO RUMBUG!-CALL AND SEE FOR YOUR

J. H. DETERS,

Great Distribution of Jewelry

AT SI BACE!

CVERY STYLE OF SETS OF JEWEL-Bracelets, techsics, Ladies' Chains of all steds. Bracelets, techsics, Gold Pens with eilver axtension he ders. Pencils, Studs and Siseve-buttons, with hundreds of other articles Take your choice for SI EACH. We are receiving new styles of goods every day. Call and see for yourselves, at

DEAN & CO.'S

Fashionable Boot and Shoe-maker,

CHARLES TIEMAN.

No. SP Sycamore-at., opposits National Theater

CENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO Worder upon reasonable terms, in a STYLE UN-SURPASSED

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POLIDAY PRESENTANFine Congne waters;
Fancy Stongs;
Formades;
Hair-brushes ligars, for the box.
Also, a great variety of fine Fancy and Tollst articles, suitable for Present. Tooth sowders, &c. of the best manufactures, logic constantly on hand, and for sale by B. W. MATTHEWE & CO.
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53 WEST FOURTH-STREET

as has been circulated by some dry-goods houses

that we intend to retire from business

the following Goods:

facturers' present prices.

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Your Dry-goods Bill !

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NO. 80 WEST FOURTH-ST.

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BARGAINS -IN-

SILKS, DRESS GOODS

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FANCY GOODS! -AT-

COLE & HOPKINS'S. CORNER OF FIFTH AND VINE,

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The same CHEAP TABLES OPEN TO-DAY, SOTH.

1.000 COLLARS. 1,000 GENTS CRAVATS. MISSES HANDKERCHIEPS, LADIES HANDKERCHIEPS, GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. EMBROIDERED SETS, CHILDREN'S HOSE.

GENTS' HALF-HOSE,

LADIES' GLOVES,

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-ALSO-

FIVE THOUSAND PATTERNS OF DRESS GOODS! BEMARKABLY OHRAP.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to accommodate the people, and increase our Cash Sales, we now offer to take all Currency that is not quoted over 10 per cent. discount, at par for Goods in our line, at our usual cash prices. NO HUMBUG.

T. W. SPRAGUE & CO.,

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,

S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AND VINE-STREETS

CLOAKS!

Steele,

NO. 96 FIFTH-STREET, IS STILL MANUFACTURING, IN HIS NEW SHAPES.

In cloth bought at half-price, and therefore can cell a Cloth Cloak LOWER THAN PANIO PRICES. The stock is complete. Call and see it. Metro—"No misrepresentation to effect sales." (dc28) REMEMBER

THAT THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR the best still Catawba Wine, was awarded to HENRY BRACHMANN. H. BRACHMANN,

No. S1 West Third-street. FOR THE HOLIDAYS. IF YOU WANT PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, and of the best quality, then you

HENRY BRACHMANN, No. S1 West Third-street

IF YOU WANT BEPAIRING OF ANY RIND DONE IN THE PLUMBING LINE,

PROMPTLY AND BEASONABLY, CALL ON H. McCOLLUM, No. 101 West Sixth-st., bet. Vins and Bace.

CINCINNATI, DECEMBER 19, 1860.—
This is to certain that I, Martin Stall, have been doctoring for a running Elect Sore, on my son sieg, for three years, with a numer of the so-called best physicians of this city, and all to no affect On or about the first of this month, Dr. J. HEBEBN called in at my house and told ms he could cure my boy's leg it two or three weeks, 1 dought a box of his Black Salve and applied it, and in less that three weeks my boy was entirely well. My residence is 183 Linnest, and my place of business 35 and 37 Court-st. me in STALL. The Doctor is the only physician on the will that can kill and cure a Capan without instruments or pain. He also cure Files and all kinds of Sores, theumatism so, &c. Office, GS Barrest, corner of Cutter. Office-hours, 2A. M. to 97 M. deer.

Bkates! Skates! Skates! JUST RECEIVED, PINE ENGLISH 184 Main-street.

de24-1f B. KITTREDGE & CO. HOLIDAY OYSTERS, FOR THE celebrated Excelsion Brand, well known to be the best, go to FERGUSON, corner Kinth and Vine. HOLIDAY WINES THE FINEST stock of sure old Sherry, Catagobs, Claret, Port and Maderia Wines in the city. FERGUSON ner Ninth and Vine

HOLIDAY BRANDIES - HENNESSY, Utard, Pinet. Melady and other Brandies, which are pure and genuine. FERGUSON, corner Ninth and Vine. LOVERING'S SUGARS-LOVERING'S AARON A. COLTER, 319 and 321 Main-st. dead PROVISIONS SOUDER'S EXTRA S. B. B. Hams, Lard, Butter, Eggs. Homour, White Beans, So., in store and for sale, AABON A. COLTES, 316 and 321 Main-st. dc.

COVINGTON.

THE FAIR FOR THE HOSPITAL ON SEVENTH. ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, AT ODD-FEL-LOWS' HALL, And continue, in the afternoons and evenings, until January 2.

This institution is intended for the sick poor, without distinction or preference. It is in charge of the Begular Faculty of Medicine, Br. Bischburn, Holt and Duke being the attendant phracticans for the spaning three months.

The domestic charge and sureling is committed to the devoted Sisters of Charity, who give their antire lives to these duties.

NEWPORT

Removed.

JOHN RIPERT HAS REMOVED HIS BOOT AND SHOE STORE from his old stand, on Boomsuch, et, hear Madison, to Kork, etc. par Jefferson. Give him a call.

Out BEAL ESTATE OFFICE. DY Litts and Poplar-streets, up stairs.

Persons baving property to sell will do well by giving him a call. LEGIME SAUGE The soudce article and as a worthless counterfeit. For sale by 1988 FVE GUSON, Grocer, corner of Right and Vinc. dela